Start of Gerhart Friedlander Collection

AR 11827

Sys #: 000395426

LEO BAECK INSTITUTE
Center for Jewish History
15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011

Phone: (212) 744-6400
Fax: (212) 988-1305
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URL: http://www.lbi.org

AR 11827 1/1 Gerhart Friedlander Collection 1909- 1995 Archives

Photos of Gerhart Friedlander
and family circa 1925-1995

Flüggenstr. 8

München

At General Electric Research Lab
1947

In the beginning

CH

בית הספר לשפה העברית וספרותה במינכן

תעודה

מספר 50

מרת [illegible]

נולדה ביום כ"ג לחודש יולי בשנת 1916

למדה בבית ספרנו מן אוקטובר עד מרץ בקביעות.

במשך הזמן הזה עברה על החומר שלהלן:

קריאה [illegible]

כתיבה ———

דקדוק [illegible]

שיחות על [illegible]

מינכן יום 7 לחודש יוני שנת 1923

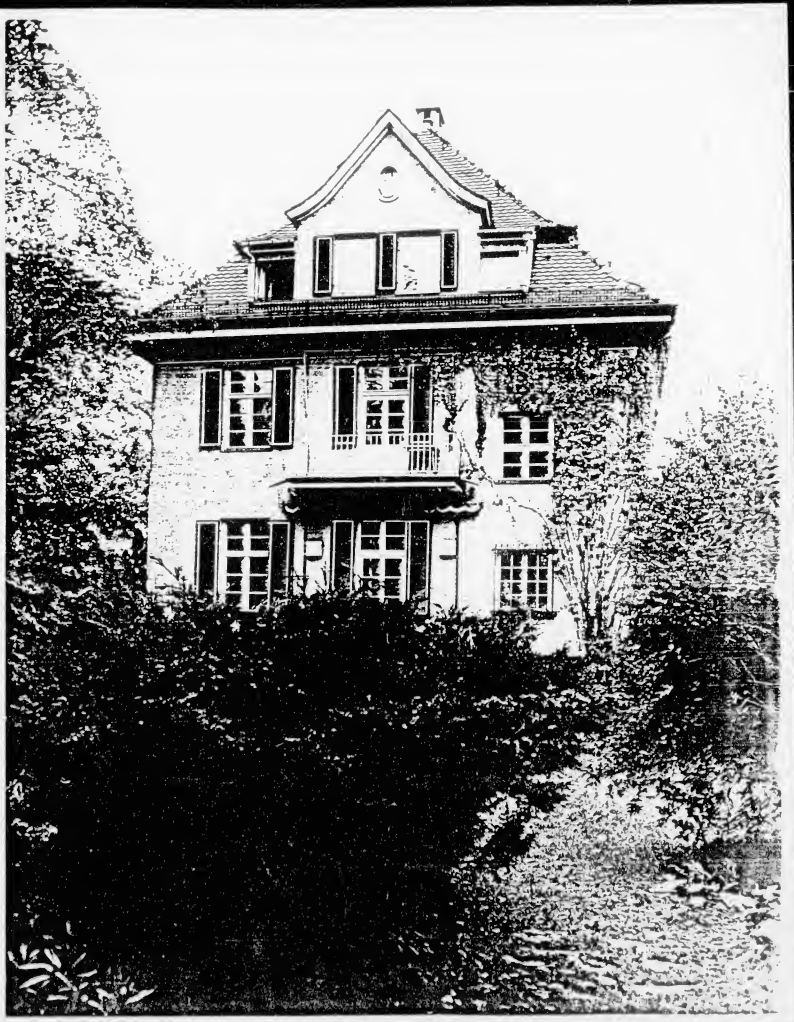
המורה ———

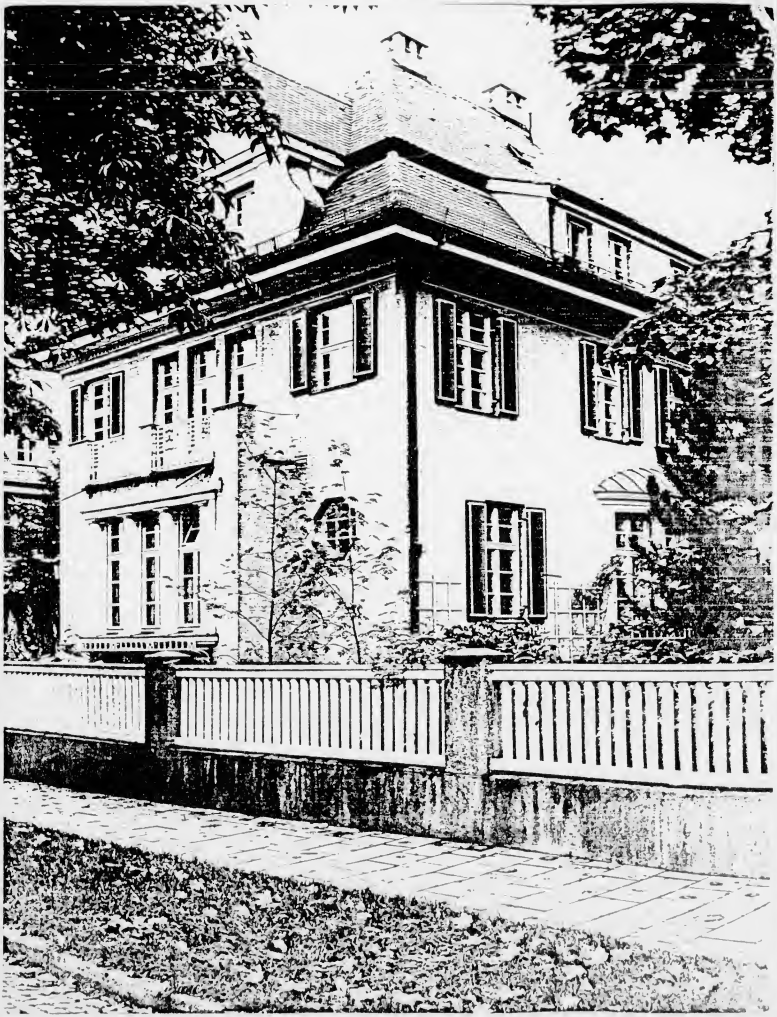
המנהל [illegible]

בית הספר לשפה העברית במינכן HEBRÄISCHE SPRACHSCHULE MÜNCHEN

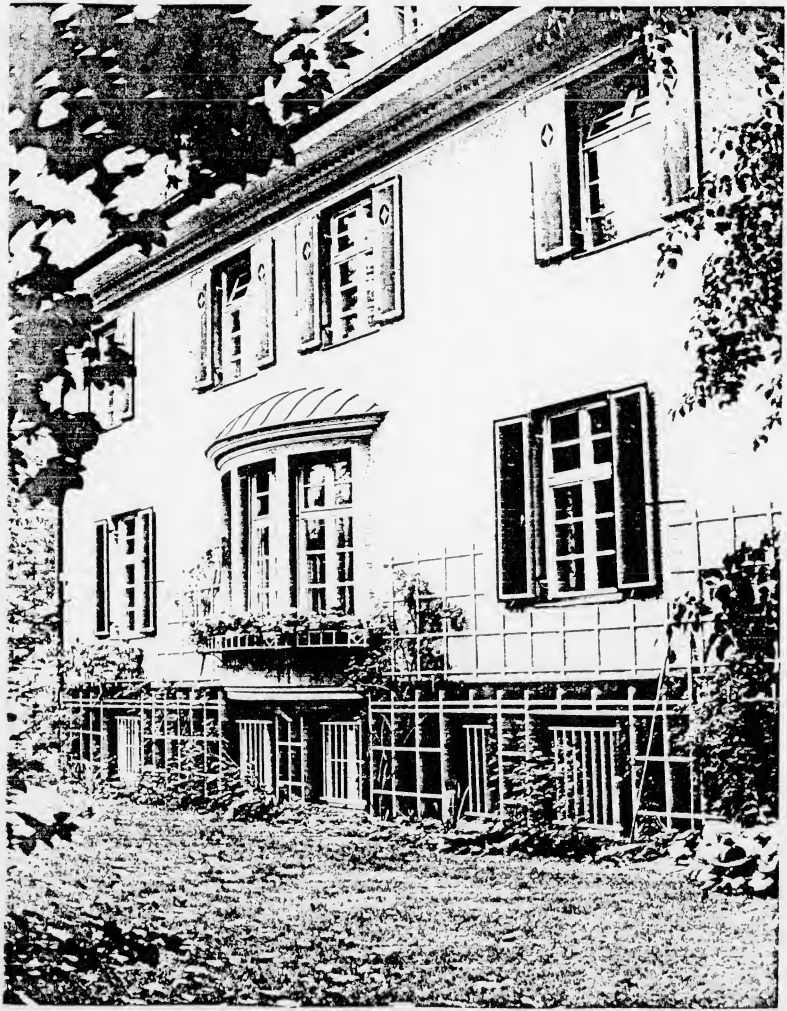
הערות [illegible]

die 3 oberen Fenster gehören jetzt
zu einem von uns angemieteten
Zimmer. Das ist ein schmales Kämmerchen
mit Doppelbett, sollen sie bekommen
wenn sie unser Gast sein werden,
die Kammer wurden wir in einem
Jahr erneuert.





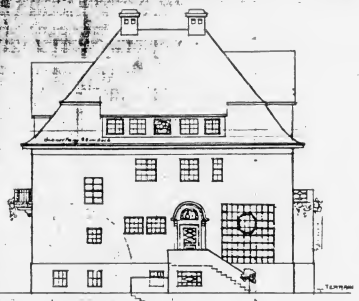
Der Latin Grade Guide 87 enneurt.



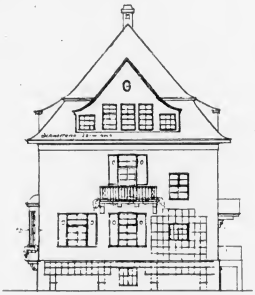
Auf alle 3 Plätze am Kellerfenster sind
Gitter der Luftschutzkeller errichtet
z.B. aus dicken Stäben (die Decke)
eingesetzt u. Metalltüren angebracht
Bedarf ist es für uns fast ein
sicherer Keller für unsere „Schätze".

PLAN zu einem EINFAMILIEN-WOHNHAUS

für HERRN DR. MAX FRIEDLÄNDER FLÖGGENSTR. 7.



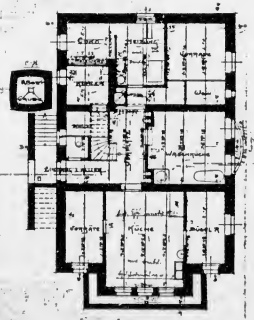
NORD-ANSICHT



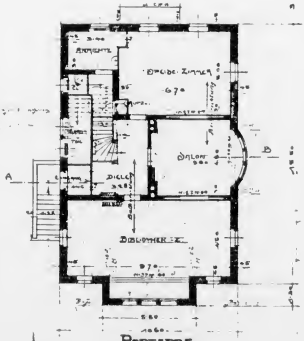
OST-ANSICHT

WEST-ANS

MASSTAB = 1:1



SOUTERRAIN



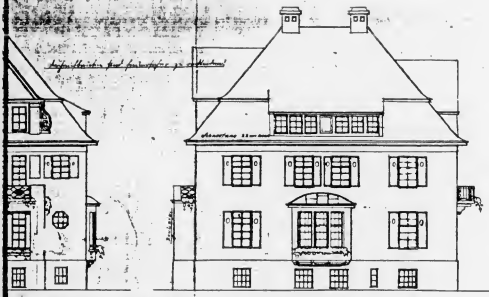
PARTERRE

1. STO

MÜNCHEN, DEN 23. JAN. 1909.

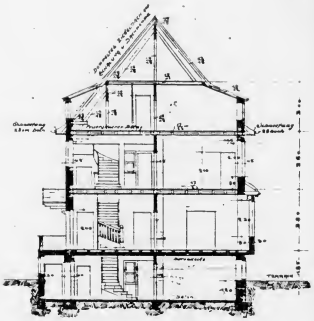
Brüder Ludwig, architekten

Brüder Ludwig
Architekten
München

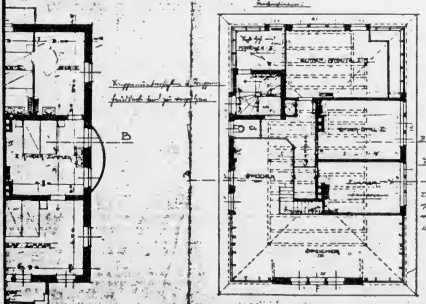


NSICHT

SÜD-ANSICHT



SCHNITT A-B

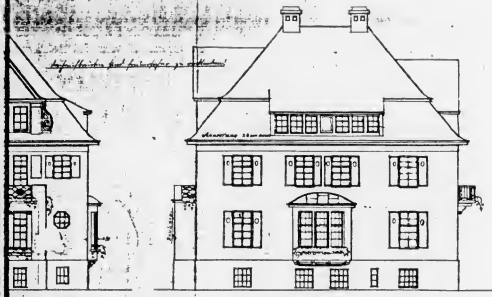


DACHGESCHOSS

SITUATION
MST. 1:500.

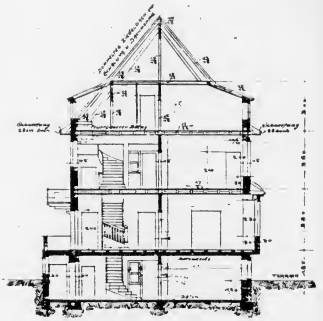
DIE NACHBARN

DER EIGENTÜMER



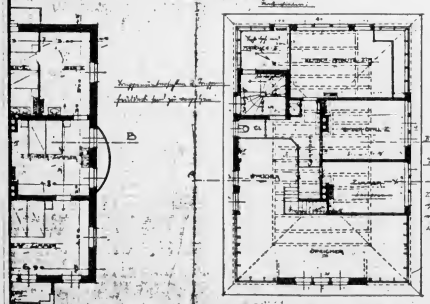
NSICHT

SÜD-ANSICHT



SCHNITT A-B

1:100

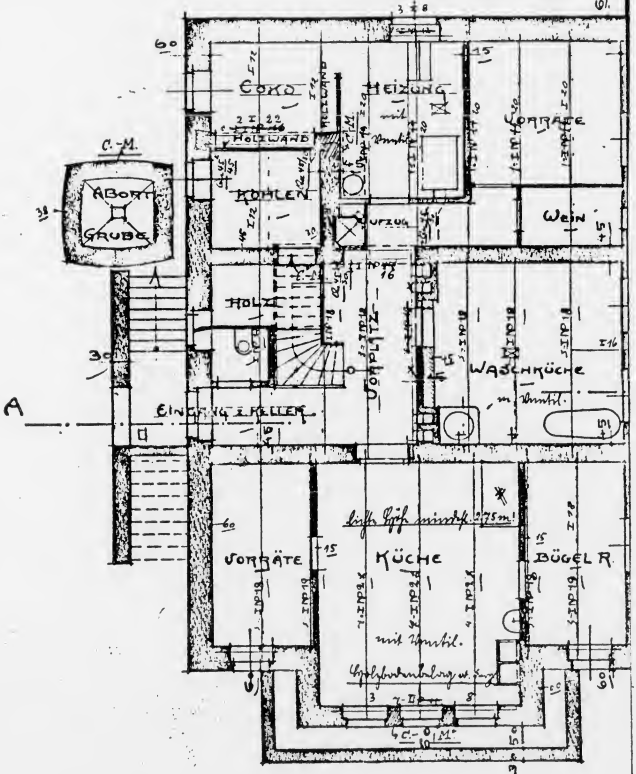


DACHGESCHOSS

SITUATION
MST. 1:500.

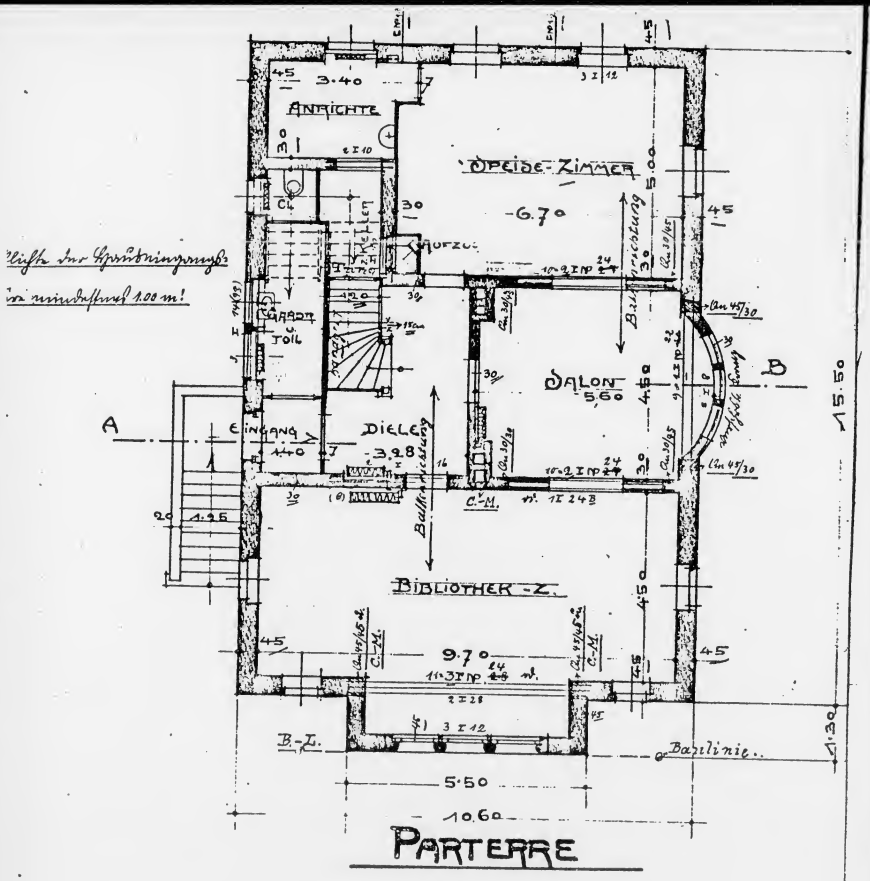
DIE NACHBARN

DER EIGENTÜMER



SOUTERRAIN

MÜNCHEN, DEN 23. JAN. 190



Liste der Sprühöffnungen
in mindestens 100 m!

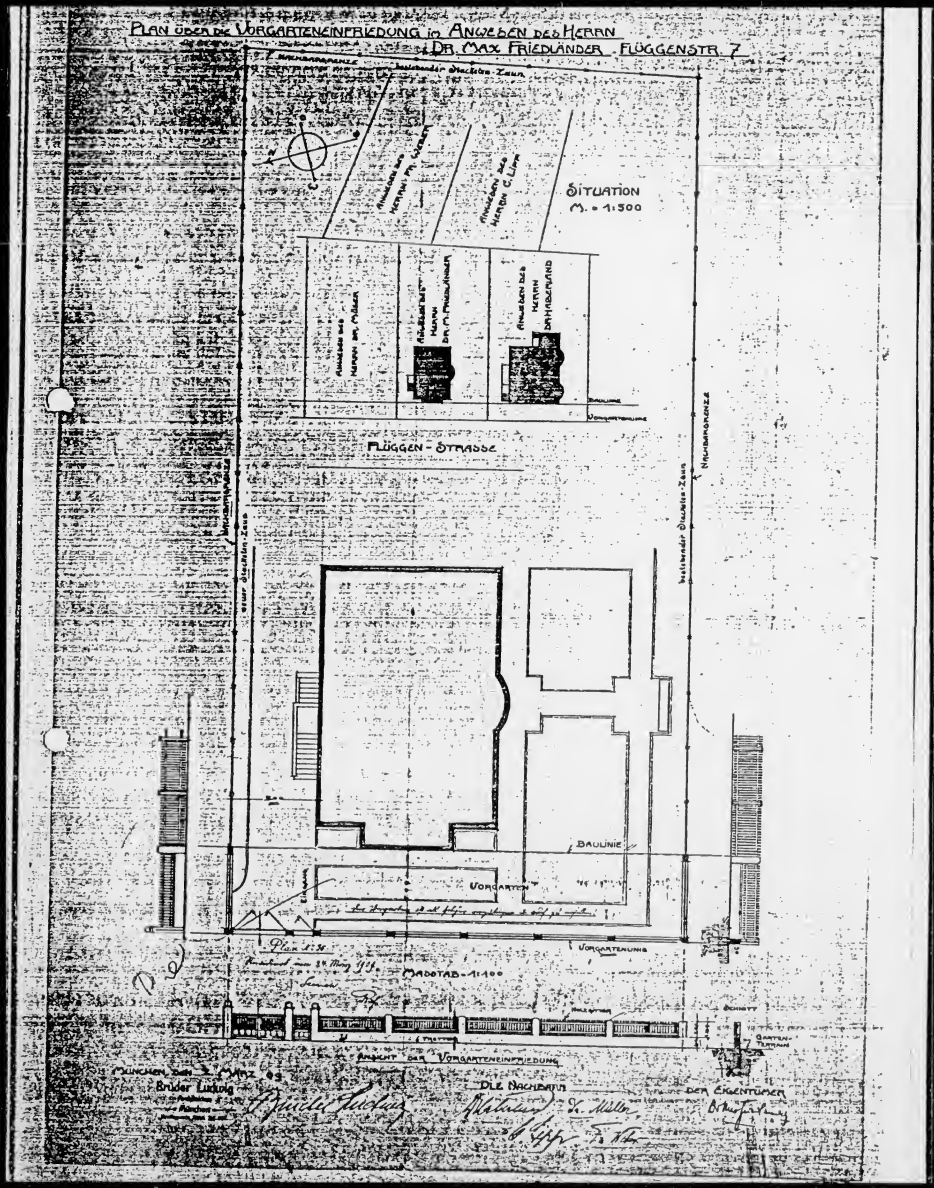
Architekten

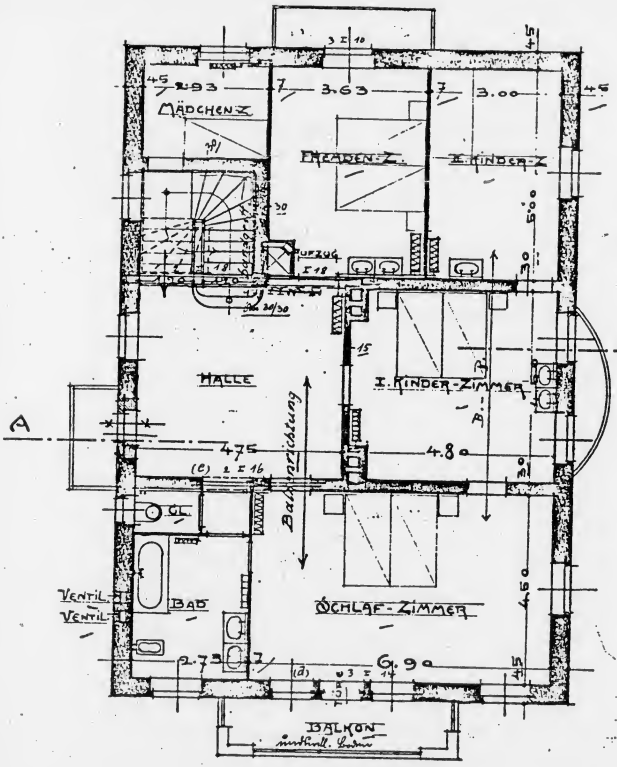
Brüder Ludwig

Architekten

München

Kaufingerstr. 23/III. Tel. 337.


PLAN ÜBER DIE VORGARTENEINFRIEDUNG IN ANGEBEN DES HERRN
DR. MAX FRIEDLÄNDER. FLÜGGENSTR. 7
SITUATION
M. = 1:500
FLÜGGEN-STRASSE
BAULINIE
VORGARTEN
MASSTAB - 1:100
MÜNCHEN, DEN
Brüder Lieding
DIE NACHBARN
DER EIGENTÜMER



1. STOCK

Vorgemauerte Kästen für Steckdosen sind zu x

Eisenbetonsturz über der Steckdosenöffnung, dass die Betonabdeckungsmasse Abstand von mindestens 5 cm eingehalten wird

Translation of letter from Rudi Peierls in response to my request for advice on studying theoretical physics or alternatively chemistry. This was written before the Nuremberg laws prohibiting Jews from enrolling in German universities.

Manchester
March 24, 1935

Dear Mr. Friedlaender

Many thanks for your letter. I will take pains to answer it as well as I can, but it is, of course, extraordinarily difficult to give you advice now, especially because right now the prospects are changing so rapidly in every way that what is true today could be totally wrong four years from now when you would have finished your studies.

First off, as far as theoretical physics is concerned, you are right in saying that studying it would not qualify you for any career other than pure research and that that path gives you a chance only if you are gifted far above the average; since one's abilities become evident only in the course of studies, this undoubtedly constitutes a great risk. This risk becomes even greater because the possibility of academic employment in Germany is presumably closed for you, and a position abroad or even just a research fellowship requires still higher level of competence and an opportunity to demonstrate that competence in a broader context, in other words additional time of unpaid scientific work after completion of the university studies. In normal times there was always the safety valve of the teaching profession — the idea was to arrange one's curriculum so that one could also get a teaching certificate and then, if necessary, become a mathematics or physics teacher. But apart from the fact that this is not a very attractive profession, that possibility is presumably not available to you.

It would be a different matter if you were to expand your studies to include experimental physics. (Anyway, I consider intimate familiarity with experimental methods and results an absolute requirement for every theoretician.) If necessary, you would then have the possibility to turn completely to the experimental side and do things that find application in industry, too. In normal times there were always positions in industry for well trained physicists, and a good theoretical grounding can only be advantageous there also. However, the number of such positions is considerably smaller than for example for chemists, but the number of applicants is also much smaller. Whether you would nowadays have a chance for such a position in Germany, I can, of course, not judge at all. Besides, such a solution naturally makes sense only if you really enjoy experimental work. (This, by the way, is not, as many people believe, so much a matter of manual dexterity, but rather requires a little sense for technical possibilities and imagination in designing experiments.)

The prospects in chemistry I really cannot judge at all. I believe, however, that if you take pleasure in pure science, you will enjoy chemistry much less because it has become more than ever a technical science. Besides, just for that reason chemistry today probably offers fewer possibilities for the individual to excel and to make a name for

himself through especially good achievements and thereby to obtain a position even under unfavorable circumstances. Despite all these objections it may of course be entirely advisable to decide in favor of chemistry because of the better prospects — if the prospects are indeed better. Whether they are, I cannot judge, and even if I knew the prospects today, I couldn't know what the situation will be when you complete your studies.

If you seriously consider studying chemistry, I would recommend that you ask a chemist for advice. I know, for example, that Professor Fajans at the University of Munich is a very nice man and would, I am sure, gladly give you advice and information about this question and also about the difficulties in your particular case. I don't believe that Fajans would remember me, so that it doesn't make much sense for me to give you a recommendation to him. But you can simply go and look him up. By the way, Fajans is a physical chemist, but don't let him persuade you to study physical chemistry; that branch of science is more and more losing its raison d'être.

As to studies abroad, the prospects are at the moment very dim and I fear that they will become even worse in the near future. It is true that there are various organizations outside Germany, among them one here bin England, that give scholarships to German students. But they have very meager funds and have therefore decided as a matter of principle to give such scholarships only to students who have already attended universities in Germany for some time and are near graduation and can therefore benefit from small, short-term stipends. The number of such people will presumably decrease with time, but the available funds will also be exhausted, and it is hard to predict which of these two trends will move more quickly.

Furthermore there are research fellowships for people who have already done independent scientific work, but these have so far been given only to people who had already achieved the rank of Privatdozent or at least could demonstrate equivalent accomplishments. Even if such fellowships should still exist later on (which is rather questionable) and if some should be available, you would not be eligible for such an award until you had done some independent scientific research after completing your studies.

To find normal employment abroad is extremely difficult at this time, because almost all countries now have restrictive labor laws. It is a little easier in those countries that have few academically trained people of their own and are in need of some. In Russia, for example, there is of course still room for an enormous number of scientists; also in countries like China or South America, probably also in Palestine there are still some possibilities. It is also true that some individuals have managed to find scientific positions here in England and in other European countries, but these are people who first of all were already internationally known and besides were very lucky. But all of that can change again in three or four years — in one direction or the other.

If you could somehow make it possible to study in a foreign country, that would of course significantly increase your chances of subsequently finding employment in that

country. First of all it would give you the opportunity to learn the language during your studies, to get accustomed to the conditions and to make connections; furthermore, it turns out that in many countries, for example here in England, one is then no longer quite considered an alien. There is, by the way, a rumor to the effect that there is a perfectly legal possibility of contributing money for charitable purposes to a central agency in Berlin and to draw on these funds for studies abroad. Whether this rumor is true, I don't know. But even if this possibility exists, studies abroad would be very much more expensive than they are in Germany.

I am sorry that everything I can tell you is so negative and imprecise. But I cannot tell you anything more and I suspect that noone knows much more at this point.

I also must ask you to excuse the many typos and the muddled style of this letter. I am writing in the evening and am a little tired. If you still have any questions about some details, I am always available to you. Also please let me know your decision, because I may be able to help you with advice about your study plan, especially if you decide to go into physics.

Many thanks for the greetings from your parents which I heartily reciprocate.

With all best wishes,

Yours, R. Peierls

(Line – Sin B.)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
BERKELEY

November 16, 1938

Dear Mr. Friedländer:

It gives me pleasure to inform you, that you have been awarded a stipend by the Hillel Foundation of this university. The amount is intended to cover your expenses for one year. Since some supplementary arrangements are not yet completed, I cannot give you any details and even not the exact figure. However, it will be about 500 Dollar.

The Hillel Foundation expects you to pay for the railroad or bus fare to Berkeley, if this is in any way possible. If you have relatives in this country I think they will not hesitate to give you the amount in one form or the other. If, however, you do not see your way to pay for the fare please let me know immediately. I will then try to make the necessary arrangements.

The fund, out of which your scholarship is being paid for, was ~~gathered~~ among the Jewish students of the University of California, on the initiative of Rabbi Merritt, who is the director of the Hillel Foundation on this campus. Thus you may consider yourself the guest of the Jewish students. While it has been found impossible to take care of a longer period than one year there is a fairly good chance that by doing some work ~~aside from~~ you will be able to earn enough for your livelihood, so that it will be possible for you to continue your studies until graduation and possibly longer. The Hillel Foundation will be glad to give you advise, and in case of temporary difficulties it will probably be possible to enlist the aid of some other Jewish agencies.

I am writing this letter at Rabbi Merritt's request. Please write to Rabbi Merritt, Hillel House, Bancroft Way/Bowditch St. Berkeley, Calif., stating your acceptance of the ~~follows~~ scholarship and telling him when you plan to arrive here. There is no great hurry now, but since the semester begins at the middle of January you should be here at least by the 15th of December to adjust yourself to the local conditions. Moreover, Berkeley is a much cheaper place to live than most of the Eastern and Mid-western cities, and it is very pleasant too.

Rabbi Merritt presupposes that you are coming on an immigrants visa, so that you can take out your first papers as soon as you arrive here. If that were unfortunately not true, please write me by airmail and I will see what I can do.

It may give you satisfation to know that this stipend has been awarded to you exclusively on the basis of your records.

With the most cordial greetings

yours

Carl Landauer

Carl Landauer

TELEPHONE LONGACRE 5-5935

CABLE ADDRESS: CONFEDAM, NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REPRESENTING
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES

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DR. HARRY H. MOORE
DR. GEORGE F. ZOOK
EDWARD A. FILENE

November 27, 1936

Dear Mr. Friedlander:-

Professor Landauer of the University of California has written that the Hillel Foundation has made a grant which will enable you to continue your studies there.

This means that you are expected to arrive in Berkeley, California by December 15.

Will you call at this office Saturday morning sometime between 9:30 and 12 to talk with me about your plans and call for Dr. Landauer's letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph Cadden

Joseph Cadden
Secretary

-31-37

EMANU-EL AND THE JEWISH JOURNAL

EAST BAY

German Refu
B. B. Hillel Pla

German Jewish Student Given Hillel Foundation Scholarship

Gerhart Friedlaender, German Jewish student, who has been awarded the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Scholarship, arrived in Berkeley.

The scholarship, gift of the Jewish student body at the University of California, was given in the hope that Jewish student groups at other American universities will follow suit.

Jewish professors and students entered enthusiastically into the campaign to raise this scholarship fund

Allen Blaisdell, director of International House, became interested in the campaign and offered a free rent scholarship at this palatial student center to the propective ward of the Jewish student body. The Central Federation of German Jews, from its national office in Berlin, aided in the selection of a worthy recipient of the proffered scholarship. Gerhart Friedlaender, the German Jewish refugee student, whose university career was cut short by Nazi decree, was chosen to enjoy the award and is now in Berkeley prepared to register for the spring semester.

Friedlaender is twenty years old. He completed his course in the Real-Gymnasium of Munich, the city of his birth, and his credits will entitle him to junior standing at the University of California.

He comes from a family of outstanding prestige and social standing in the pre-Hitler days. His father, Max, was president of the Bar Association of Bavaria from 1922 to 1932. Dr. Max Friedlaender's commentaries on Bavarian law were in wide use until the establishment of the new regime. A brother, graduate of law and trained to follow in his distinguished father's footsteps, has followed a host of young German Jews into re-training schools and is now earning his living as a carpenter in England. The husband of Gerhart's sister, formerly a professor of economics in the University of Wurzburg, is now without a position.

Gerhart, exiled but young, keen, eager, hopeful, will have his chance in life as a result of the comradely interest of the Jewish students of the University of California, who adopted him as their ward. He will register in the chemistry department this month.

Pi Mu Epsilon

California Beta Chapter

University of California

Berkeley, California

Certificate of Membership

issued to

Gerhart Friedlaender

Virginia Wood — Chapter Director

Paul Hill — Chapter Secretary

Date March 11, 1939

John S. Gold — Secretary General

Mme. TATIANA PIANKOVA

presents her students in an

Evening of Ballet

assisted by

MR. HARVEY STUART and MR. GERT FRIEDLAENDER

Accompanists

At INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

Berkeley, California

Saturday, October 2nd, 1937 at 8:15 P. M.

- PROGRAM -

Demonstration of Ballet Technique

In this part of the program the ballet class room will be reproduced and the pupils will execute the exercises which are a daily necessity for their advancement. The exercises will cover four years of training by the program of traditional and Soviet Government School in Russia, and will be divided into several parts. 1 exercises at the bar; 2 central floor work; 3 adagio; 4 allegro.

INTERMISSION

LES SYLPHIDES, *A Romantic Reverie in One Act*
Music by Chopin

NOCTURNE

Jean Chappell, Blanche Jeanne, Lassie MacSwain, Louise Marische
Patricia Purchase, Irina Semochenko, Lois Treadwell
Diana Turner, George Jaure

VALSE

IRINA SEMOCHENKO

MAZURKA

LOIS TREADWELL

MAZURKA

THOMAS HOLLAND

PRELUDE - NOCTURNE

IRINA SEMOCHENKO *GEORGE JAURE*

VALSE

LOUISE MARISCHE *THOMAS HOLLAND*

VALSE

Jean Chappell, Blanche Jeanne, Lassie MacSwain, Louise Marische,
Patricia Purchase, Irina Semochenko, Lois Treadwell,
Diana Turner, Thomas Holland

Printed Outlines of Class Lesson Obtainable at the Door for 50 cents

Tickets: Tupper & Reed, U. C. Co-Op Cashier Office, Berkeley

55 cents and 35 cents Tax included

THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI

DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF RESEARCH IN SCIENCE

BY THIS DIPLOMA CERTIFIES THAT

GERHART FRIEDLAENDER

WAS DULY ELECTED AN ASSOCIATE OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL IN THE YEAR 1939 AND IS FULLY ENTITLED TO THE PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

D R Hoagland
CHAPTER PRESIDENT

Harold Kirby
CHAPTER SECRETARY

THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI

DEVOTED TO THE PROMOTION OF RESEARCH IN SCIENCE

BY THIS DIPLOMA CERTIFIES THAT

GERHART FRIEDLAENDER

WAS DULY ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SIGMA XI

ON THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH

IN THE YEAR 1942 AND IS FULLY ENTITLED

TO THE PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE

CONSTITUTION.

Alva R. Davis

CHAPTER PRESIDENT

A. Pabst

CHAPTER SECRETARY

Nun lasst uns nochmals Hand in Hand
Durch die geliebten Räume schreiten ,
Wo jeder Winkel,jede Wand,
Wo jeder kleinste Gegenstand
Erinnrung weckt an schöne Zeiten;

Wo dieses Hauses Schöpferin
Auf allen Wegen uns begegnet
Und-gleich als lebte sie noch drin-
Mit Güte ,Geist und feinem Sinn
Das Heim für ihre Liebsten segnet.

S o bleibt es u n s e r allezeit,
S o wollen wir sein Bild bewahren,
S o trotzt es der Vergänglichkeit,
Bleibt Heimat uns,drin Freud und Leid
Und i h r e Liebe wir erfahren.

End of Gerhart Friedlander Collection